then are we blind indeed: Resolved, That on the present occasion of the assemblage of the Whig party of the State of Del-aware, in General Council, we deem it proper to resolve and do resolve as follows: 1 1st. That we adhere to the conviction—strength.

resolve and do resolve as follows:

1 lst. That we adhere to the conviction—strengthened by experience and observation—that protection to American Industry against foreign competion is the sound policy of this nation; that by its encouragement of the skill and industry of our own citizens, sustained as they should be by remunerative profits and wages, it recommends itself to our feelings of patriotism; and by its influence upon our interests as an agricultural community, it is a system firmly and certainly promotive thereof:

We therefore repeat, as we have heretofore declared, our attachment to this policy, and our intention to uphold and maintain it to the extent of our energies as a political party.

2d. That we are now, as we have ever been, in favor of a judicious system of Internal Improvement—a system which, sustained by the General Government, will remove obstructions from our Rivers and Harbors, establish channels of intercourse between remote sections of our widely extended domain, and while it thus develops the great resources of our country, bind it together, if pessible in closer communion.

3d. That by the death of the late Chief Magistrate of this country, General Zachaku Taxlor, the nation at large has sustained a loss over which

3d. That by the death of the late Chief Magistrate of this country, General Zachary Taylor, the nation at large has sustained a loss over which it now mourns: that his private life was an example of simplicity and virtue, and his public career, whether as a warrior or states man, so distinguished as to challenge the admiration of the civilized world. Of his career as a warrior we need only point to his victories on the Rio Grande,—and as a statesman to the consummate wisdom of our forsign policy.

eigh policy.
4th. That his successor, Millard Fillmore, is one who has endeared himself to us as a party, by his devoted services, heretofore, in and out of the Na-tional Legislature, to great Whig principles: that the commencement of his administration as President gives earnest, if any had been required, that he will discharge the duties which have been dewhich are the dates which have been de-volved upor him with reference to those principles and the honor and welfare of the country: and we take this occasion to express our entire confidence in him, and those eminent members of our political bousehold, who he has selected to aid him in his responsible duties.

responsible duties.

3th. That as citizens of the State of Delaware, we point with a just pride to the ability and energy with which the administration of the Department of State, under President Taylor, was conducted by our eminent fellow-citizen, John M. CLAYTON, while he remained at its head: that the foreign treaties negotiated by him and other public acts connected with our entire territorial affairs, displays a wisdom, prudence, sagacity, and energy reflect. a wisdom, prudence, sagacity, and energy reflect-ing honor upon himself and upon our beloved State. 6th. That we do hereby approve the general public course of our Senators and Representative

in Congress, and we award to them the meed our praise, for the strict devotion to their duties during the present long and exhausting session of

7th. That the present Congressional session has been exciting to a degree unexampled in our histery by reason of the agitation of the Savery question; that this agitation is the necessary and foreseen and forctold consequence of the Annexation of Texas—a measure against which results the Whig party of the country forewarned their political opponents, who therefore, and who alone are responsible for the troubles which now beset the land. 8th. That as our ancestors have ever been, since

the confederation of the several States, we are de woted to the Union, and mean to testify our adher-ence to it, if necessary, to the last extremity, and we express our utmost abborrence of all acts or expressions which in the remotest degree tend to countenance a dissolution thereof.

or countenance a dissolution thereof.

9th. That as true Whigs and Republicans we exclude no man from our ranks simply because of his views in reference to the question of holding a Convention to after the Constitution; that as a parby we are in favor of such reforms in said Constitution as the sares of by we are in ivor of such reforms in and community of the people may demand; and that to effect such reforms it is the duty of the General Assembly to act up to the requirements or sanction of that Constitution with reference to providing the means therfor.

The Rampant Chivalry.

The Richmond Examiner (Va.) is an gan of that section of 'the Democracy' who went their length against the Compromise and are steadily intent on a rupture and separation between the North and the South. It published on the 30th Judge Pearson's late decision in a Slave case at Harrisburgh with comments as follows :

"The newspaper correspondents say that the Fugitive Slave bill is certainly to be defeated by the veto of President Fillmore. That matters little, further than to manifest, beyond misconception, the principles of the Whig President, and the Whig party which supports and defends him. The people of Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee and Marticky, must record to other measures of defense. Kentucky, must resort to other measures of defense if they would enjoy the rights of property. Paper laws are sull and powerless here. But there is a law which can never be void anywhere—the law of force. Since the people of the Northern borde's will not obey or respect the common laws of the United States, the people of the neighboring Southern States should make them know and respect the law of the sword, the rife, the tar barrel, and the graperine. A flerce border war is evidently to be the only protection and hope of the Southern States.

The neonle on the Southern border will take The people on the Southern border will take sown the gans with which their fathers slaughtered the ondians who stole their cattle and shoot the Yankees who steal their negroes. A foray into Vankees who steal their negroes. A foray into Promisely autia or Ohio, with burnings to the ground of a few such towns as Harrisburg, and the hanging of a few such judges as this ermined their named Pierson, would soon toach the analgamating inhabitants of Pennsylvania and Ohio, that the atealing of their thick lipped relations and superiors in the Bouth is not that delightful amusement they want that it to be. It is thus the sall whe had a mow take it to be. It is thus that all the borde sow taken to ce. It is thus that all the order geople of civilized countries have been forced to protect themselves. It was by judicious and declaive incursions only, by bloody fights and bloody sieges, by laying waste the lands and burning the towns of the firee and lawless Moore of Spain, that

towns of the tirce and lawless Moore of Spain, that the Christians of Castile and Arragon could secure their lives, their liberties, their property, and their religion. It was by such measures only that the yeomanry of northern England got peace from the horse stealers and other plunderers—the leviers of black mani, from the neighboring Scotch highlands. It was by fifty years of such warfare only, with the Indians of the frontier, that Western Virginia was the ludians of the frontier, that western Virginia was settled. It was by a plentiful, a hundred-fold return of the scalping anife and tomahawa, that our fathers got peace and quiet for the plowshare and the sythe. That time is returning. We venerate the brave men that in those early days, thus mode a law which would not be mistaken and could not be evaded. In all these countries their deeds are handed donwn in tradition and in song, deeds are handed count in transion and in sung-for the respect of the last and longest generation. Their time is returning. The people of the border will again resort to the law of self preservation will again, by fire and slungher, by laying waste the lands, burning the towns, by hanging and shooting their plunderers wherever they can be caught, place the lear of evil-doing before the eyes that will only see by the light of a fired house, and sound the words of the Constitution in the ears of sound the words of the Constitution in the season that will only hear when annointed with the blood of their blood in villatny. The adoption of these measures will produce an unpleasant state of

things; but it has existed before on the same ground, and will not fail to result in the same good if exercised again. A brive people thus resolved on self-defense, will be vilified by all the thieves in the world; but so were those of earlier times of whom we have spoken, and whom posterity holds in veneration.

in veneration.

The spirit shown in the early history of other countries, and which animated the pioneer popula-tion of the West, within the recollection of many tion of the weak, which we were well with the slept, because there has been little for it to do. But there is much for it to do now, and circumstance is waking it. The it to do now, and circulations is the only thing that will pre-fear of punishment is the only thing that will pre-vent genuine Yankees from stealing. The Peni-tentiary and the whipping post are their only in-centives to honesty in private life, and the borch and the bullet are the only means to make them other than a nation of robbers in their collective

The Duty of the South.

The Richmond Republican in an article based on an idea that the Slavery question will be settled for the present but that it can remain so only a few years, owing to the hold which abolition opinions have upon the Northern people, says that in view of the facts the duty of the South

of the facts the duty of the South

"h to seize these fire pears of respite, and employ every
moment of them in building up Southern Commerce, Southern
Endironds, Southern Colleges and Schools, Southern
Industry in every department of human enterprise. This
should be considered a duty second only in importance to
the most sacred duttes of Religion. We should like to see
Home Associations formed with these objects, and the
whole force of Southern sentiment concentrated, organized and brought to bear in a solid column in their behalf.

We agree entirely in this opinion and shall rejoice to see it adopted with energy and efficiency. Nor have we any doubt the developement of the immense natural resources of the South, and especially the establishment of a good system of popular education will prove more a bond to unite the whole country than a preparation for its division. But the Republican does not seem to have in. quired how it happened that the North is now so far ahead in respect of Education, Industry and Commerce. We respectfully suggest that when it shall make that inquiry it will discover that the South has been cursed with deadly influences from Blavery and that the superiority of the North is due to its Free Labor. That is what the South would do well to take to heart.

Monument to President Taylor,

To the Editor of The Tribune: Why do not the friends of the late lamented President make arrangements for the erection of a magnificent Monument to the memory of the beloved old General? His fame is now fresh in the hearts of the people Would not a plan similar to that by which the National Washington Monument is being erected, meet with the favor of the citi-zens of the United States? Few of our patriotic countrymen to whom the name of Zachary Taylor is dear, would be unwilling to contribute a small portion of the competence wherewith Providence has blessed them to honor his memory by the erec-tion of a Monument, which, emblematical of his character, shall be chaste, firm and durable. F. F. Remarks.

The men who hold or have held exalted stations may be divided into two classesthose who have served their Country or Race eminently well, and those who haven't .-The first class, we consider, do not need Monuments; the other don't deserve any. We place Gen. Taylor in the first category. Monuments seem to us the proper testimonials of a rude and barbarous age to its heroes and statesmen; but in an age of letters and general education Memoirs supersede Monuments. - [Ed. Trib.

A New Candidate for the Presidency.

To the Editor of The Tribune : The time is approaching when a new Whig candidate is to be presented to the people of the United States for their suffrages for the high office of President. I have no acquaintance with the person whose name I am about to propose, but I have been familiar with him as a staunch uncompromising Whig for the last half century. He was always in favor of a Protective Tariff, Populaz and Universal Education, Whitney's Hailroad, General Taylor and The New-York Tribuuc. And notwith standing he is a military man, is strongly opposed to war and conquest. He would be great, too, on a Galphin claim! I hope you won't object to him because he is a General. Without further comments on his character I will at once propose to you the name of General Sentiment. "He can't be beat—no how!" Mrs. Partington. have been familiar with him as a staunch uncom-

HON. ELIJAH RISLEY .- The Fredonia Censor of the 26th publishes a letter from Gen. Risley, the able and faithful representative of the XXXIst District of New-York, declining again to appear as a candidate for Congress. No supposable circumstances, he says, could induce him to consent to be elected to that office. The conclusion of his letter is as follows .

Having seer having seen chautauque and Cataraugus Coun-ties grow up from less than live hundred inhabi-tants to sear one hundred thousand, and sharing with them for the last forty years in the privations of early settlement, the labor of subduing the forest, and in the vicissitudes of human life, I confess the and in the vicissitudes of human life, I confess the gratification it has afforded me in years far advanced, and that have not passed without stroggles and reverses, to receive from those with whom I have so long lived and labored, so distinguished a token of confidence and respect. With this my political ambition is fully satisfied, leaving to others in our District—many of them far more capable and deserving—all the public honors it has to give. I wish to return to my quiet home in Fredonia, and in that pleasant village, where familiar faces ever meet me, surrounded by a family numerous and happily united, enjoying such blessings as a kind Providence may yet have in store, pass in tranquility the remainder of my life, having shared political preferment beyond my expectations or deserts.

BROWN UNIVERSITY - We are informed by the Committee of the Corporation, that the proposed changes in the modes of instruction in Brown University, will be made immediately, and that the system indicated in the report to the Corporation, will go into effect at the commencement of the ensuing Collegiate year.

uing Collegiate year. [Providence Journal.]
The Cashier of the Dorchester and Milton Bank offers \$500 reward for information, before the 15th inst. of the whereabouts of Jack Wade, concerned in the Chester County (Pa.) Bank rob-bery. Considerable of the stolen money of the Dorchester Bank, it is said, has been passed off in

Rev. Dr. Bacon preached his parting sermon to his church and congregation in New Haven on Sunday last. He sails for Europe the latter part

DR. CHARLES MUNDE'S WATER-CURE ESTABLISHMENT AT NORTHAM PTON. Mass offers all beceasary conveniences for patients, such as: the purest, softes and coldest grants water (the Springs have been during the last season from 44° to 50° F); a beauty and bracing mountain air; shady and varied waits with pleasant prospects; large plungs baths, douches (in the house and in the woods), and other baths; siry lodging-rooms for about fifty patients, a gynsalum, niamo, etc. The diet is plain, healthy and pourishing, and the patients enjoy a quiet but comfortable mode of life. Munde being one of the first European Hy dropaths, and the callest disclose of Frienitz now living, is sure to respond to any restonable expectations made on the part of those sufferers who may confide themseives to him. Terms \$10, \$3 and \$5 per week. Crassiliations and examinations, \$5. Moderate terms to such as cannot sford to pay full price. Apply to MTADE, under the above address, giving a full statement of the cases.

A LUXURY! IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES: A LUXIEN' MPORTANT TO THE LADIES! AT That infinitely superior article for the toilet A Warner's Liquid Amber, is rapidly taking the place of all ways for personal washing, and is found peculiarly adapted to the nursesy and for those having a delicate aim. Every lady is aware of the injurious effects attending the use of all soaps, no matter how good they are of their kind, nor how highly sertimed; and the want of something to supply their place has long been desired and expected. The LiQUID am SER will be found to fully meet this wantast it far superior to any coap ever made, combining all the softening, detergent or cleanating properties of the best imported ecopy, without any of their inspurities.

It is put up in aplastid glass ground stopped bottles at 31 each, and in smaller bottles at 35 caots.

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NER and sold wholesale and retail at 107 John-at; also by Runiton, Clark & Co., (116 Sposkway, and 10 Astor House; T. W. Mercernez, cor Sroedway and Fourteenth at; and by Thomas & Maxwell, 86 William-st. 2014 2mM Was.

CALIFORNIA.

Admiralty Courts-Lawyers-Farmers Wanted-Cutting Loose,

Correspondence of The Tribune.

San Francisco, Saturday, July 13, 1950. As you, and your readers probably, take a deep interest in things that are transpiring here, permit me to call your attention to the fact that we are at present without any Court possessing Admiralty jurisdiction. Let me beg of you to use your best efforts to induce Congress to provide us with such g Court, whether they admit us as a State or not. We have an immense Maritime Commerce, and it is of the very highest importance that we should

is of the very highest importance such have an Admiralty Court.

While I am on the subject of Courts, permit me to touch on the subject of lawyers. Of them we have a super-abundance. They are coming, like the locusts, in clouds. The last three steamers have brought over one hundred. This, incredible have been is no exaggeration. We had a last have held as cave prought over one hundred. This, incredible as it may seem is no exaggeration. We had a very numerous, and I think a very able bar before. One which may compare in regard both to natural ability, and legal acquirements, with any in the United States. Farmers with United States. Farmers, with strong backs and hard hands are what is required. Of speculators, and indeed the whole class, that labor hard to get rid of labor, we could spare half we have and yet have enough. There are as many mechanics here have enough. There are as many mechanics here as can find employment at their trades, but of practical farmers, those that are content to remain practical farmers, there is a dearth. Butter, cheese, potatoes, fruits, poultry, &c. can be made or raised here with as great facility as anywhere, and will

bring high prices.

Let me ask you a question: "Suppose Congress refuses or neglects to admit us, or provide us with Courts, and we should conclude to cut looss from the parent that insists on obadiance, and on collecting our earnings without providing us with necessaries or protection, do you think that our necessaries or protection, do you think that our Mother, careless as she may be, would be also so cruel as to try the birch I think not. Although Mr. Clay intimates that she would. And although people here dislike to talk about it, let me inform you that they think about it.
Yours, &c. JOHN JONES, (without the B.)

The Overland Immigration-From the Rocky Mountains-Sickness, &cc.

Correspondence of The Tribuns
South Pass, Thursday, July 4. HORACE GREELEY, Esq. : As "Estell's Express and Mail" leaves for the States on the 7th inst. I send you a few hurried lines regarding the Emigra-

And first, there is no disgulating the fact that there is much sickness on the route. I use the word "much" as giving you the most correct idea of the amount, because nothing approximating a precise estimate can be given by any one. Gentlemen who made the trip last season, tell

me that the amount of sickness and death this year far exceeds that of last. The prevailing diseases are Cholera and Diarrhea. There is much of the former. I have noticed more sick ness since strik ing the "Sweet Water" than on any other part of the route, but I am told by packers and expresses that the suffering behind us, particularly on the Plattes, is immense. But a small proportion of the stock started will

ever reach California. Dead and worn-out cattle and horses are on every side. Grass is a very scarce article, I assure you, and since leaving Fort Kearney we have been obliged almost invariably, to go from two to four miles from the road to get enough to make slow traveling on. What will become of those behind us-and the mass is behind -God only knows.

Prospects for grass ahead are quite encouraging, as some Mormons we recently met report an unuanal amount of snow in the mountains, and their opinion was that Emigrants would fare much better on the latter end of the route this year than last.

At least one third of the Emigrants are packing from here on mules and horses, and not a few on

Let me assure your readers of this fact, viz. that there are very few persons on this route but that wish they had never started, and that there is not more than one person in a thousand that will make this trip the second time. I have no time to give my reasons at present, but my advice to all Cali-fornia gold-hunters is: If you can't go by the Isthfornia gous-su-mus, stay at home. In haste, very respectfully yours. L. M. WOLCOTT.

MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI.

We take the following sketch of the late lamented MARGARET FULLER from "Letters from New-York," in the last number of the Southern Literary Messenger.

No event has occurred here for a long time that has excited more general sensation, and more heartfelt expressions of sorrow, than the ship works on Fire-laind, which destroyed the life of Margaret Fuller, while within sight of the snores of her nativeland. This lady for several years past had filled so conspicuous a place before the public, and had excited so much both of admiration and of repreach for the bold expression of her opinions, without refintelligence of her awful and untimely death our not be heard with indifference even by those who cherished the least sympathy with her peculiar in-

cherished the least sympathy with her peculiar intellectual characteristics.

But beside these she left a large circle of friends
both in New York and New England, with whom
she had always been an object of proud and affectionate attachment, and who regarded her with
more interest for the rare and noble qualities of her
heart, than for the intellectual gitts which formed
her chief distinction in the public eye. Indeed, in
the retirement of the domestic pirele in the confide the retirement of the domestic circle, in the confiding intimacies of friendship, she presented an as-peet strongly contrasted with that in which she was known to the world in general principally known to the world in general. In mixed society, especially when composed of alarge proportion of strangers, with whom she did not feel quite certain of her position, her manner was often combative, defiant, presumptuous, reminding you of an intellectual Joan of Arc, and sadly destitute of the sweet graces of true feminality. Her mental activity, as well as her masculine ambition, led her to take delight in gladistorial contests of intellect; whatever the circle, ahe was fully equipped for the whatever the circle, she was fully equipped for the light; eager as an assailant, she was merciless as a conqueror, and armed with an uncommon vigor and point of conversational expression, she would

usually remain in possession of the field, even with opponents of acknowledged superiority. Still harder was too face of the shallow pretense, learned duliness, or literary foppery with which she came in contact. When provoked to an encounter with persons remarkable for these quali ties, she was transformed into a fearful Namesis, drawing blood with every word. We to the pedant, the charistan, the pretender who unwittingly placed himself within the reach of her bitter and withering sarcasm. The havor she made of self-love on such occasions was perfectly marvellous. Every attempt at reply only made the matter worse, for her retorts were more biting than the first one laught. In this way of course, she lost the good opinion of those who saw her in no other aspect, and made enemies for life of many who bore the smart of the wounds that had been in-flicted by her hand. They remembered her only as pursuing the defenceless with the intolerable energy of her scorn, or as pouring on their own heads the hall-stones and coals of fire of her Junonian wratn. This, combined with the free expression of opinion on questions involving man-ifold and complicated interests, accounts for the aversion in which she was held by many who knew her but superficially, and the suspicton, not to say vindletiveness, with which she was watched

by a considerable portion of the public press.

With her more intimate friends, in her own famwith ner more intimate frience, in her own family circle, and among those with whom she sustained relations of mutual esteem and reverence, her character presented another, phase, and one of far more beauty and attractiveness. There never was a more disinterested and devoted being in all the domestic relations. As a daughter and a sister, she displayed a terderness, a sweetness, a apirit of self-sacrifice and a womanly wisdom, which might have been envised by the inmates of the most favored household. Thrown by the decesse of her father, when scarcely arrived at the age of maturity, from a condition of affluence and luxury, into one that called for strenuous exection, she at once showed herself adequate to the connoticed in the prevailing splender of her intellectual endowments and promise. The admiration with which her talents were regarded by the public at large was faint compared with the idolatry which she received from those to whom the beauty of her private life was daily revealed, in a thousand acts of devoted and graceful beneficence.

In proportion to her power of rejection, in the case of inferior and fictitious characters, was the strength of her attachment to those whom sha

strength of her attachment to those whom bonored with her friendship. Among those were several of the most eminent men in the matropo-lis of New-York and of Massachusetts. Nor was she destitute, as is so often the case with highly intellectual women, of warm and enthusiarth friends among her own sex. It may be mentioned as a singular fact that she had few enemies among magnetizing them by the affiliant stream of her discourse; winning their veneration by the masterly power of her intellect; subily interfuning berself into their affections by the spoataneous glow of her sympathy; even where she startled many an ancient prejudice, or perhaps many a wholesome conviction, by the trenchant boldness of her theories. Her most violent hostilities were with persons of the opposite sex. When she met them on their own arena, it was usually the signal for siving battle. However powerful as a comfor giving battle. However powerful as a com-batant, it was not in that capacity she gained her most brilliant triumphs. I have been told by those who attended her "Conversations" with ladies in Boston, that under the inspiration of a congenial audience, and a favorite theme, her eloquence, glory, possessed an enchantment which seemed less like the utterance of a daughter of the Puri-tans than of the sunny genius of an Italian improvinatrice.

Her early education, acting upon her native Her early school and minent tank in the sphere of elegant literature. She was initiated into the elegant when quite a child, and by a thorough discipline in plintings, that the foundation for the skill in languages which was subsequently one the skill in languages which was subsequently one of her leading distinctions. In due course of time she became familiar with the literature of France, Germany and Italy, blending with her foreign studies a wide acquaintance with the great masters of thought and composition in our own language. Few persons of either sex in this country had gone over a wider range of study in the department of belles-letters, or could claim a greater degree of receptivity for the noblest productions of genius in modern civilization. She was deeply interested in Italian literature, profoundly entering into the spirit of Dante, and passessing a critical knowledge and appreciation of bis sublime prems. But the fresh, living and romantic character of German literature exercised the strongest charm overher intellect and fully attracted her within is magic circle. For a long time Goethe was the hero of her intellectual worship, his writings were hero of her intellectual worship; his writings were her favorite study; and among her cherished plans of literary effort a complete and critical biography of the great bard held a prominent place. I am unable to speak from personal knowledge on this point, but I am sure that of late years her enthusi-asm for Goethe must have greatly absted—her new born zeal for political liberty and her sympathy with struggling nations being inconsistent with warm admiration for the impassive, imperturbable serenity, the Epicarean indifference and the superman, or inhuman, scorn with which he regarded troubled and blood stained current of national

She herself was thrown by the force of circum-She heraelf was thrown by the force of circumstances, rather than of inclination, upon the raging sea of politics. Her natural vocation was that of a critic. With her fine, instinctive sease of every manifestation of beauty in literature and art, and her acute analytical shill, she had every intellectual qualification for a consummate judge of sriistic merit. I do not say that her judgment was not sometimes warped by her prejudices. I believe that she was thus led into the error both of an exaggerated estimate of some, and of harsh intolerance of others. But, with the genuine fairness and hindliness of her nature, she would have outgrown this fault, and with a wider range of comprehen sion, would have attained to a truer and more unision, would have attained to a truer and more universal appreciation of various forms of excellence. It was the error of juvenility and of limited experience. She would have been sure to lay it aside with maturing wisdom, had she not been enticed from the walks of literature to the field of politics. from the walks of literature to the field of politics. For my own part, I cannot but regret that this change was ever made. It was not in accordance with her highest tastes, nor her peculiar gifts. For many years she kept berself aloof from the turmoil of controversy, confining herself entirely to the highest spheres of literature, and even showing no sympathy with measures of political and social reform, in which many of her more sanguine friends were deeply engaged. But might have been called one of the New England Transcendentalists, but with the Beformers of that school she had no but with the Beformers of that school she had no but with the Beformers of that school sae has no communion, nor scarcely a point in common. Her recent political disquisitions have probably been as widely read as any of her writings. No one can call in question the intellectual vigor which they display, whatever antagonism of opinion they may excite. I am happy to notice that since her stormy exit, with scarce a single exception, the presses that were the loudest in her vituperation, are secret to do the meat delicate and cordial instice.

that were the loudest in her vituperation, are prempt to do the most delicate and cordial justice to her memory.

With all the prominence which was held by Margaret Faller before the public, it must be aimitted that she has left nothing on record which her friends can regard as an adequate expression of her genius. Everything that is said about her by those to whom she was best known, must have an air of exaggeration to those who were familiar and with her productions. She did not live to an art of exacgration those on the did not live to attain the power of free, rapid, symmetrical, pellucid expression with her pen, of which she had such a surprising mattery in conversation. Her written style suggested no adequate idea of the written atvice suggested no adequate idea of the force, vividness, and propriety of her thoughts. She needed the excitement of fiving sympathy or opposition, to open the fountains of her eloquence, and to clothe her thick-coming fancies, in the beautiful and picturesque garb, which formed for them both a becoming organization. thul and picturesque garb, which formed for them both a becoming ornament and a necessary defease. I know not that she would have ever attained the fluent facility which is commanded by many far in ferior to herself. Still, it is often not until a late period of mental development, that such minds come into possession of a vehicle adapted to their nature. Until then, like her, they must expect to nature. Until then, like her, they must expect to be comprehended only in distant and uncertain glimpses, and even those, perhaps, coafined to the partial vision of familiar friends. The history of her interior life, from the time when she first became conscious of her peculiar gifts, in a very precoclous childhood, to the hour when she found her grave in the wide, wettering sea, would form a most curious chapter in the book of human nature. It will never he written.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1803.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Comptroller until Munday, the 16th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for furnishing the filter of STATIONERY, vr. CLASS I.

100 reams bits ruled Cap Paper, Congress.
16 ream white ruled Cap Paper, Googress, lines 15 inch spart.

15 ream white ruled Cap Paper, Googress, lines 15 inch spart.

10 reams white ruled Lear Paper, Googress, lines 15 inch spart.

10 reams white ruled Letter Paper, Congress, lines 15 inch spart.

10 reams white ruled Letter Paper, Congress, lines 15 inch spart.

10 reams white Note Paper.

1 ream Royal Empressing Paper.

2 reams flow of Stories o

Breams rod Blotting Payer.

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5,000 buff Letter Evrelops, No. 5.

95,000 buff Letter Evrelops, No. 5.

95,000 buff Letter Evrelops, No. 6.

15,000 buff Letter Evrelops, No. 6.

10,000 buff Letter Evrelops, No. 6.

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5,000 buffs No. 60, Lett.

1,000 Quille, No. 60, Lett.

1,000 Quille, No. 60, Lett.

1,000 Quille, No. 60, Lett.

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1,000 desail buffs No. 1, Lett.

1,000 desail buffs

TABLE AND DAIRY SALT.—The Pacific Rock
I Sait Company having perfected their arrangements for
cleaning and grinding pure Rock Salt for table and dairy
use, are prepared to furnish the trade with it in packages cleansing and grinding pure not accepted to the state with it in packages of every description at the lowest raise. The objections heretofore made by consumers of ground Rock Sait, on account of the importance it contains, will no longer apply to sait manufactured at this establishment, as every particle of it is perfectly cleansed before grinding. For samples and terms apply at the office 109 Brossi at New York.

N. B.—Un washed Ground Rock Sait, the description assaily sold in this market, furnished to order at reduced raises.

[and Smeod*]

B. RANSOM, Agent.

BUTLER'S CELEBRATED VERMIN AND IN-

which might have been caveled by the inmates of the most favored household. Thrown by the decrease of her father, when scarcely arrived at the age of maturity, from a condition of affluence and luxury, into one that called for strennous exaction, ahe at once showed herself adequate to the emargency, and displayed a strength and practical energy of character, which before had scarcely been BULL, 1.55 Maiden lane.

BULL 1.55 Maiden lane.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Alderman and Commonthy of the City of New York, cenarire to the opening of the Eleventa season from the point where the Eleventa season from the point where the Eleventa season from the point where the Eleventa season with the Commonth of the Samman and the point where and the point which is the Hundred and the point which the Common and the Common

Mew Terk, August 6, 1880.

To OTICE OF ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Before the Surre IV gate of the Concept of New York—In the control of the Application to myrigate, sense, or the real sense of the Application to myrigate, sense, or the real sense of AAA HALL, she consed.—I never york in the above entitled matter on the 11th day of 19th; 1890, the andersuged Catherine Hall, Administratio of all as muchies the goods, chattale and credits of send Aaa Hall, late of the City of New York, decased inteatate, will sell at public action of Afthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer, at the Merchant's Exchange, the City of New York, on Dimersky the Strik any of September, 1881 at Selling and the City of New York, on Dimersky the Strik any of September, 1881 at Selling and Selling him to the Afthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer, at the Merchant's Exchange, the City of New York, on Dimersky the Strik any of September, 1881 at Selling and the Sel

wick street, southerly by A. No. 588, westerly by hots Now 598, 598, and 680, northerly by it. No. 584, or standing in front and rear 76 (seet, and 60 feet in length on subside, sown by the street numbers of 11, 38, 47, and 38 Renwick steet.

All those certain lobe or land in the Eighth Ward of the city of New York, beginning in "search affine," if the distance of 50 feet in cheen the same of the sa

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Proctor, 11 Wall-st.

Smith, John Frederic Van Tassell and Josephens, his wife, and Goorgiava Smith, Summers for relief. Com not see—To RUCHARD WELLS, and SARAH M. his wife, and WILLIAM SHAW. You are beerby summined to answer the complaint field in this action, which was field in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall in the City of New York, but the twenty-seventh day of August one thousand eight hindred and fifty, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-street, in the City of New York, within the time afforesis, this plainted in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint—Dated New York, August 27, 1800.

1002 1 awow Wed R. H. BOWNE, Plaintiff's Attorney,

York, August 27, 1860.
augic i awnow Wed

R. H. BOWNE, Plauntiff's Attorney, augic i awnow Wed

R. H. BOWNE, Plauntiff's Attorney, augic i awnow Wed

SUPREME COURT.—Thoseas Lane, Administrator, &c. of Ha Surjean & Enoth Chauterlain.—In purchason of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, I will evipose to sale on the airteenthay of September, 1980, at 18 dener M. at the Sterichast Exchange in the city of New York, all that certain dweing house and hot of land statute, Jung and being not the surfacely sole of Larmans street, between Bieccker and Bedford streets, containing twenty-five feet in Economic ray and cone turneted feet in depth on each side, be the form of the surface of the City and County of New York, in like No. 281 of Courty Surface, page 285.—Bard New York, a gust 21, 1850.

ETUPREME COURT. Westchester County — Survana S. West.

Liv. Liviserrow, Altoney for Philoda Carnille F, Sieculf.

Liv. Liviserrow, Altoney for Philoda Carnille F, Sieculf.

Liv. Liviserrow, Altoney for Philoda Carnille F, Sieculf.

SUPREME COURT, West-bester County—Sylvanus S, Ward.

Splantiff, against behemish P, Anderson and Ameira D, his wrie, Isaac Anderson and Rachel his wife. "Mullothan Coul Mining Company," Henry H, Irvon, William M, Agors, Clarkes Simuckson, Bratton Jacobs, Diller Luther, Francis Daniels, William Walker, John R, Siksandon, "Mayland Mining Company," Walter Mead, Stuart F, Ratstolph, Frankin F, Haustolph, Jeremish Sadmone, Joseph R, Salimore, William H, Sadmone, and Clarkes F. Cromwell, and Charles F. Cromwell, and Charles F. Cromwell, and Charles F. Cromwell, and County, on the Stat Cay of August, 1889, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complant on the saction which was filed to the said County on the Stat Cay of August, 1889, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complant on the surface of the Court, the County of the Stat Cay and the Servers of the summons on you, estimate on the seat of the service of the summons on you, estimate of the Court, for the recompand of you fail to answer the end complaint within the time of consequent of the plant of an than action will apply to the Court, for the refer the madee in the complaint.—Dated August 36, 1880.

STR 128 SW Wed M. L. COBB, Plantiff's Altorsey.

STR 128 SW Wed M. L. COBB, Plantiff's Altorsey.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By write of an Execution to me directed and Selebrard: I will expose for rule, on Wednesday, the 19th day of October, 1850, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Vestible of the City Hall, all the right, title and interest of Charles F. Way which, he had not the test ight uses not intrested character P. Way which he find on the test half of December, 1889, or a tany time theresiter, off in and to the following described premises, to wit: All that certain lot, piece for parels of ground, with the improvements thereon, strate, iring and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, and known and destinguished as number one insuffeed and five (163) Delancey street—New York, August 10, 1895. THOMAS CARKLEY, Sheriff, William S. Dauss, Dep. Sheriff.

In PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EENJAMIN SANDS, take of the City of New York, decased, to present the same with vonctoner thereof to the subserghers at the office of Joseph C. Szaden, No. 30 Pearl at in the City of New York, on or before the lat day of March cett. Dated New York, the 50th day of Angust, 1850.

ANTORIAN OF THE STANDARD SAME SANDS, Administrator, and Slawom West JOSEPH C. SKADEN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS BRIDGEMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereby, to the submirities at the seed store of Bridgeman Brothers, 874 Broadway, sor, of Eighleunth-street, in the City of New York, on or thefore the 12th day of December cent.—Date New York the 10th day of June, 1850, AFRED SRIDGEMAN.

[e13 in Width* ANDREW BRIDGEMAN Executives.

DUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE, No. 7 Nassan et.—No. ice is hereby given, to the relatives and out of kin of ANDREW SERRY, a native of Nowwy, seuman, deceased, and who is alleged to have deal intestate, that I shall upply to the larringate of the County of New York, for Letters of Administration upon the setate of the and instate, as the 9th day of September set, at 10 octock in the forenoon.—Dated New York, Angust 6, 1850.

305 23w4w JAMES S. THAYER, Public Administrator, and Cawaw.

INTERPLIES OFFICE, STATE OF NEW YORK.—The FRON-TIER BANK (Waterflow, Jedferson county) has the slope in the effice a notice of the appointment of Mesers Office RT, COBB & JOHNSON, afthe city of New York, as a getal for the restemption of its circulating soles, agreement in the self-emption of the circulating soles, agreement in the self-emption of the self-emption of hank notes, "passed May 1, 1880, "Albany, August 21, 1865. [66 07] WASHINGTOF HENT, Comptroller,

LEGAL NOTICES.

WHEREAS, JAMES BRADY, of the City of New York, builder day of May, in the year one flowards got have add executed the twelfit for the purpose of securing the parameter of the same of one thousand adolars on the twelfit day of May, in the year one thousand wight had deliare on the twelfit day of May, in the year one thousand wight had great of the same of one thousand deliar on the twelfit day of May, in the year one thousand wight had great day in the same for the same

such case made and provided, the and above described more premises will be sold at public auton, to the injects bidder, a premises will be schange, in the city of New York, on Monday, the teenth day of October next, at twelve o chick at mon on that day the said mortgage be then and there increased by the said on Dated New York, July 17, 1880.

Dated New York, July 17, 1880.

James G, Kras, Jr. Attorney.

AGENT'S OFFICE, AUSUIN STATE PRISON, August 2, 184

A-Notice is hereby given, that scaled proposals will be receive the 7th day of October used for the line and series of 10 clock 4. M. of the 7th day of October used for the line and series of all the cooper does all the less and appears are affairle cooper does all the line in and prison, and such as shall therefalter be received and at the disposal of the said Agent or his successors in office and whice an legally be simplyed according to the laws of this State grade as shall in the opinion of the Agent has a set this State grade as shall in the opinion of the Agent has a set.

I hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the above is a correct copy of the above of the officer and the above is a correct copy of the above of the officer and the above of t

SUPREME COURT—Elias H. Main against William S. Main and

522 Fourth at with the appurtenances &c. &c. —August 21, 1869.

THOMAS CARNLEY, Sheriff
Das't A. Cussinauax, Deputy Sheriff. augi iawtaW

NOTICE is hereby given, according to him, to all persens having byn, Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of banness, No. 182 Water street, in the City of New York, on or before the 80th day of December next, in the City of New York, on or before the 80th day of December next—Dated June 18, 1850.

1919 Isawan's NOTICE IS HEREHY GIVEN, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN CROES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to arthoit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her essistance No. 148 Sands street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the fifteenth day of October sext—Dated April 9, 1850.

CHARLOTTE M. CROES, Administratriz.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, according to law, to all persons that a wing claims against JOSEPH FLANDERS, grocer, late of the City of Brookin, Kings County, deceased, that they are required to eithbit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the authoritor, Benjamin Flanders, at 88 South-treet, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of March next — Dated August 26, 1890.

BULLEAN DERS, Administrator, augis laweimWed. ELIZA A. FLANDERS, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to allpersons having claims against JOHN McCONACHY, lete of the City of New York, piane forte maker, decreased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Rodonan, No. 130 Wall-street, in the City of New York, on or before the thorieth day of Sapleanes next. Dated New York, the with day of March, 1899.

JOHN RODMAN, Administrator.

m37 law6m*

MARY J. McCONACHY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surroyate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons baving claims against FRANCIS J. CROPSEY, late of the City of New York, escaped, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subserber, at his office No. 30 Nasau street, in the City of New York, or before the eighteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1860.

HENRY P. McGOWN, McGiller and March 1860.

mislawóm

N. PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having changement WILLIAM H. ROLSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with venchers thereof to the subscribe, at her residence, No. 231 Mailson-st in the City of New York, on whefore the twenty-fourth day of December nutt.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of June, 1860.

JANE ROLSTON, jel9 lawom W.*

Administratril.

JANE ROLSTON.

JANE ROLSTON.

Administratriz.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN HUSTACE, late of the City of New York, decising the Stranger of the Surrogate of New York, decising the Stranger of New York, decising the Stranger of New York, or as before the thirtieth day of December next.—Dated, New York, is twenty fith day of June, 1850.

1836 Lawim Wed

paid-lawfin "Wed Janus and the Surrogate of the County of Swe X ort — Notice is hereby given to all persons having usuate agust Eleanth for the lawful of the Surrogate of the County of Swe Zhanten for the Surrogate of the Surro

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims aguled HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS, late of the City of New York, decased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the store of Alexander McPittersan, 2355 where the subscriber, at the store of Alexander McPittersan, 2355 where stores in the City of New York, up to before the nineteenth day of November cert. Dated New York, the 14th day of May, 1850.

my15 law6m? CHARLES WILLIAMS, Administrator J.

myl5 lawsm.

IN PURSUANCE of an erder of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice in hereby given to all persons having chamagainst 5AMUEL RIKER, late of the city of New York, docassed, in present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 305 Bowery, in the city of New York, on co before the twenty-seventh day of August next. Dated New York, the 18th 48th of February, 1850.

HELENA J. RIKER, AdministratriL mil law fore.

mil law 6m2

In PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the Comity of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having chains against CHARLES W. MILERANK, late of the City of New York, decased, to present the ame, with wouchers thereof, to the subscriber at the office of Isaac M. Milhank, No. 32 Front-street, in the CSF w. New York, on or before the fishenth tay of November 1921—Date New York, the 10th day of May, 1850.

myl5 law6m2 MARY W. MILBANK, Administrator, myl5 law6m2 MARY W. MILBANK, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having clause against ABRAHAM DAVIS, lets of the City of New York are founder, decembed the same with voichers thereof to the subscribers, at the store of Henry Hatthews, No. 243 Grand steady to the City of New York, on persons the same with voichers thereof to the nibectries; at the store of Henry Hatthews, No. 243 Grand steady.

Dated New York, the ninth say of April, 1860.

HENRY MATTHEWS, RESEARCH AND SERVICES AND SERVICES.